

Rural District Council of Cockermouth



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Public Health Inspector

for the year

1959

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Cockermouth

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am glad to present to you my sixth annual report on the health of the Cockermouth Rural District.

No changes have taken place in the staffing of the Health Department during the year, and once again I place on record my appreciation of the team who have worked together so well for the past five years.

To individual Members of the Council, to the staff of other Departments and to all others whose help is so readily forthcoming, I am grateful.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PATTERSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

J. PATTERSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

R. E. DUNN, C.R.S.I.

(Certificates held:

Royal Sanitary Institute as

- (a) Public Health Inspector,
- (b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods)

Additional Public Health Inspector :

G. J. SIMPSON, C.R.S.I.

(Certificates held:

Royal Sanitary Institute as

- (a) Public Health Inspector,

- (b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods.

City & Guilds 1st Class Certificate in Plumbing)

Clerk and Assistant :

J. D. HINDE.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-1959)...	19,720
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book	6,348
Rateable value at 31st December, 1959	£179,625
Product of a Penny Rate (1.4.59—31.3.60)... ... (estimated)	£705

The Cockermouth Rural District covers an area of 161,312 acres or approximately 250 square miles. 4,700 acres of the district are covered by inland water.

The Rural Area covers the north west portion of the Lake District of Cumberland and is bounded on the north by Wigton Rural District, on the east by Penrith Rural District, on the south west by Ennerdale Rural District and touches the County boundary at Dunmail Raise to the south.

The Borough of Workington adjoins the west and the Urban Districts of Maryport, Cockermouth and Keswick are surrounded by the Rural Area.

There are 32 parishes.

Generally speaking the eastern part of the district is mountainous and forms part of the Lake District National Park. Sheep farming is predominant and catering for holidaymakers forms a large local industry.

In the west of the district lies a coal mining area, part of the West Cumberland coalfield, and the villages there are more industrial in character. Various industries near the coast also give employment to people in these villages. There is also a considerable amount of dairy farming and much good arable land forms the edge of the Solway Plain in the Crosby and Oughterside areas.

There are two short lengths of coastline between Workington and Maryport and between Maryport and the boundary of Wigton Rural District, the latter stretch being much used in summer by holidaymakers.

STATISTICS

The tables of vital statistics are set out on the pages following, showing birth rates, death rates, and rates for maternal and infantile mortality.

Crude birth and death rates are corrected by means of an Area Comparability Factor supplied each year by the Registrar General. They allow for the varying age and sex distribution in each district and enable comparisons to be made with figures for other areas.

This year the factor for births is .99 and for deaths 1.08.

The total of live births was 313, compared with 301 in 1958, giving a birth-rate of 15.7 (15.5 corrected) compared with 15.4 in 1958. Seven of the births were illegitimate.

There were 4 still births which represents a rate of 13 per thousand live and still births, compared with 11 in 1958, 4 in 1957, 1 in 1956, 5 in 1955, and 11 in 1954.

The number of deaths at all ages was 215, which gives a death rate of 10.9 (11.8 corrected) compared with 12.5 (13.5 corrected) in 1958.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

There were 7 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, which shows a decrease over last year.

Cancer deaths fell from 43 to 32, compared with 9 in 1958. 8 deaths were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. These numbers are too small to be statistically significant.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during 1959.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population of the Rural District, 19,720.

CAUSES OF DEATH

		Males	Females
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0	0
2	,, Other	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease	0	0
4	Diphtheria	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0
6	Meningo-Coccal infections	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
8	Measles	0	0
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	3
11	,, lung	8	0
12	,, breast	0	3
13	,, Uterus	0	0
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	5
15	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	0	0
16	Diabetes	0	0
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	16
18	Coronary disease, angina	43	16
19	Hypertension with heart disease	0	1
20	Other heart disease	19	17
21	Other circulatory disease	3	4
22	Influenza	4	1
23	Pneumonia	1	5
24	Bronchitis	4	0
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	1
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	0	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	9
33	Motor vehicle accidents	2	0
34	All other accidents	2	1
35	Suicide	1	0
36	Homicide and operations of war	0	0
TOTALS		128	87

DEATH RATES

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1,000 pop. uncorrected	Rate per 1,000 pop. corrected
1959	128	87	215	10.9	11.8
1958	134	111	245	12.5	13.5
1957	119	128	247	12.6	13.6
1956	124	123	247	12.7	13.7
1955	121	108	229	11.8	11.9
1954	127	98	225	11.6	11.7

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS									
	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 population uncorrected	Rate per 1,000 population corrected	
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
1959	158	144	302	2	5	7	309	15.7	15.5	
1958	152	138	290	7	4	11	301	15.4	15.2	
1957	161	129	290	4	1	5	295	15.3	15.1	
1956	167	145	312	3	2	5	317	16.3	16.0	
1955	140	113	253	2	7	9	262	13.4	13.2	
1954	127	129	256	5	4	9	265	13.6	13.4	

YEAR	INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year)						INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE			NEO- NATAL MORTAL- ITY RATE Deaths 0-4 weeks per 1,000 live births
	Legitimate			Illegitimate			per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 legit. births	per 1,000 illegit. births	
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
1959	4	2	6	—	1	1	22.6	19.9	143	22.6
1958	5	3	8	—	—	—	26.6	27.6	—	20.0
1957	7	4	11	—	—	—	37.3	38.0	—	20.4
1956	7	2	9	—	—	—	28.4	28.8	—	22.0
1955	5	5	10	—	—	—	38.1	39.5	—	22.8
1954	4	2	6	—	—	—	22.6	23.5	—	11.3

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 of population	Rate per 1,000 live and still births	TOTAL BIRTHS
M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
2	2	4	—	—	—	4	0.21	13	313
3	8	11	—	1	1	12	0.61	38	313
1	3	4	—	—	—	4	0.21	13	299
1		1	—	—	—	1	0.05	3	318
3	2	5	—	—	—	5	0.26	19	267
8	3	11	—	—	—	11	0.57	40	276

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE	PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE	Illegitimate births as a percentage of all live births	MATERNAL DEATHS		
			Excluding Abortion	Including Abortion	Rate per 1,000 total births
Deaths 0-1 week per 1,000 live births	Stillbirths plus deaths 0-1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths		Deaths	Deaths	
19.4	31.9	2.3	—	—	—
16.6	54.3	3.7	—	—	—
17.0	30.1	1.7	—	—	—
15.8	18.8	1.6	—	—	—
19.1	37.5	3.4	—	—	—
7.6	47.1	3.4	—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year showing varying causes and ages.

Cause of Death	under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	2				2					2
Pulmonary atelectasis	1					1				1
Birth injuries ...	1					1				1
Congenital heart disease ...							1			1
Broncho-Pneumonia...					1	1				1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	1					1				1
Total	5				1	6		1		7

SENILE DEATH RATE

Age at Death	Males	Females	Total
65--70	25	11	36
70—75	21	15	36
75—80	17	16	33
80—85	20	17	37
85—90	3	8	11
90—95	3	1	4
Totals	89	68	157

SENILE DEATH RATE 73% of total deaths (1958—64%)

DEATHS FROM CANCER

	Site of Disease				Males	Females
Alimentary :	Mouth	...	...	...	1	0
	Stomach	...	...	...	6	3
	Colon	...	...	...	2	1
	Rectum	...	..	...	2	0
Respiratory :	Lung	...	...	...	2	0
	Bronchus	...	...	...	6	0
Glandular :	Breast	...	...	...	0	3
	Pancreas	...	...	...	1	1
Reproductive:	Vulvalae	...	...	...	0	1
Other :	Bladder	...	...	...	1	0
	Jaw-Bone	...	...	...	0	1
	Throat	...	...	...	0	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	21	11

Age at Death between	Males	Females	Total
40 and 50	0	1	1
50 and 60	2	1	3
60 and 70	10	3	13
70 and 80	7	3	10
80 and 90	2	3	5
Totals	21	11	32

CANCER DEATH RATE 1.6 per 1,000 population
(1958 : 2.2 per 1,000 population)

Approximately 1 death in 7 was due to Cancer

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	Pulmonary T.B. deaths	Other T.B. deaths	Total T.B. deaths	Pulmonary T.B. death rate per 1,000 population	Total T.B. death rate per 1,000 population
1959	0	0	0	—	—
1958	0	1	1	—	.05
1957	0	0	0	—	—
1956	0	1	1	—	.05
1955	0	0	0	—	—
1954	2	0	2	.10	.10

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE

Cause	No. of Deaths	% of all causes	Rate per 1,000 of population
Drowning ...	1	.47	.051
Accidents in the home:			
Fall from Stool ...	1	.47	.051
Fall on stairs ...	1	.47	.051
Road accidents:			
Child run over ...	1	.47	.051
Car Passenger ...	1	.47	.051
Total ...	5	2.33	.254

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RATES (uncorrected)

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
BIRTH RATE :						
England & Wales	... 16.5	16.4	16.1	15.7	15.0	15.2
County of Cumberland	... 17.8	17.6	17.9	16.9	16.4	16.4
Rural Districts of Cumb.	... 17.6	17.4	17.3	16.5	16.1	15.7
Cockermouth Rural	... 15.7	15.4	15.3	16.3	13.4	13.6

DEATH RATE:

England & Wales	... 11.6	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.3
County of Cumberland	... 11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	11.9
Rural Districts of Cumb.	... 11.4	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.1
Cockermouth Rural	... 10.9	12.5	12.6	12.7	11.75	11.6

INFANTILE MORTALITY :

England & Wales	... 22	23	23	24	25	26
County of Cumberland	... 21	28	26	30	28	28
Rural Districts of Cumb.	... 20	23	27	29	29	30
Cockermouth Rural	... 23	27	37	29	38	23

IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA

Figures kindly supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer are given in tabular form showing the number of Diphtheria Immunisations carried out, and the position at the end of 1959.

Once again, no case of diphtheria was notified during the year, the last notified case being in 1947.

SMALLPOX

Age when vaccinated or re-vaccinated	Number vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated
Under 1	77	—
1	5	—
2—4	3	—
5—14	1	2
15 or over	7	6
	—	—
	93	8
	—	—

The acceptance rate is approximately 22 per cent, which is much too low for safety if smallpox ever breaks out in this country.

Smallpox vaccination and whooping cough immunisation is now being carried out at child welfare clinics.

B.C.G. (TUBERCULOSIS)

Mantoux testing, Mass Miniature Radiography and B.C.G. vaccination was continued in 1959, the age group being those born in 1945. A table on a following page gives detailed figures.

Of the 167 consents given, all but four were tested and 40 (24%) found to be positive reactors, i.e., to have been in contact with tuberculosis. The remaining negative reactors were given B.C.G. vaccination which was successful in all cases. The figure of 24% for positive reactors compares favourably with the average for the county as a whole.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination against poliomyelitis has continued to be offered to all up to the age of 25, and was extended to the age group 26—40 towards the end of the year.

The table on page 17 shows the state of immunisation at the end of the year.

It is now recommended that a third injection be given not less than seven months after the second, and a large proportion of those who had their second injection before the middle of 1959 have now responded to an invitation to come for a third dose.

The table shows separately those who have had two injections only and those who have become due for, and have had, a third. To find the total number immunised in any age group, the two figures should be added together.

The response to the extension of the eligible age group from 26—40 has not been good so far.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of infectious diseases notified in 1959 was 400 (37 in 1958). Of these 319 were Measles.

As was to be expected 1959 proved to be a very heavy year for measles, following the very light incidence in 1958. Most of the cases occurred in the first six months of the year, and by the end of June the epidemic was virtually over.

CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER :

		Males	Females	Totals
Pulmonary	...	64	75	139
Non-Pulmonary	...	4	12	16
Totals	...	68	87	155

TYPHOID

A woman aged 38 years was admitted to hospital in a nearby town in September, where a diagnosis of Typhoid Fever was made. She lived in a village in the Rural District but because the diagnosis was made elsewhere, no notification is shown in our statistics. The investigation of the case took place entirely in this district, however.

She lived with her husband and six children in a sub-standard house (since condemned). The childrens' ages ranged from 4—19 years.

She had been ill at home for three weeks before admission to hospital and that caused most concern, as two daughters worked with food, one in a bakery and one in a confectioner's shop. If they had become infected and were handling food a widespread epidemic could have resulted.

Their employers were most co-operative, and the girls were given two weeks off work with full pay whilst being kept under observation for signs of illness. The eldest boy, who worked on a farm, was kept off milk handling for a similar length of time, and the children of school age received a fortnight's extra holiday.

Several non-family contacts were kept under observation. Milk, food and meat supplies were investigated and found negative.

The water supply was from a land drain piped into a tank near the house and the sewage disposal was a privy 30 yards from the house. The water supply had dried up and so the family had been using river water which they usually boiled but not always. River swabs were taken over a long period and also swabs from all sewage effluents entering the river above this point.

The patient, after a long and severe illness, was discharged from hospital clear of the disease after having satisfied all the tests to make sure she was not infectious.

Before she was discharged from hospital the family were allocated a four bedroom house by the Council, so that the patient returned to modern conditions.

There were no more cases of typhoid.

EPIDEMIC NAUSEA

There were two outbreaks of this illness. The first occurred amongst a party of 160 school children and teachers staying at a holiday hostel, where almost half were affected with nocturnal vomiting, abdominal pains and slight headache. All recovered completely in 24 hours.

Samples were taken of the previous day's meals, the water and milk supplies, vomit from the children and faeces from the staff. All were found negative.

The second outbreak was in a village school where 30 pupils and the staff were affected. Again everything was sampled and all proved negative. The illness bore no relationship to school meals or milk.

One boy proved to have a different infection, namely *Salmonella* food poisoning. Investigation showed that all his family were infected and as his sister worked in an hotel, all the staff there were investigated. No further cases of this were found, however, and after treatment the family was cleared of infection. All the school children were back at school in two days.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Year of Birth	Pre-1944	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total
Age																		under 1
No. who have completed a primary course of 2 injections at 31/12/59	816	97	63	86	102	96	98	115	98	67	69	61	63	72	75	125	6	2109
% of age group who have completed a primary course of 2 injections	—	32%	23%	27%	27%	26%	25%	34%	32%	25%	25%	24%	25%	24%	27%	43%	—	—
No. who have completed a full course of 3 injections at 31/12/59	183	100	131	144	178	190	164	133	152	153	142	118	141	143	94	8	—	2174
% of age group who have completed a full course of 3 injections	—	33%	47%	45%	47%	51%	42%	39%	50%	57%	51%	46%	56%	47%	33%	3%	—	—

MANTOUX TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION
 Children born 1945

School	Total children in 1945	No. Mantoux Tested	Positive	Negative	No given B.C.G. vaccination
	Total children in 1945 age group	No. Mantoux Tested			
Gilcrux	...	3	3	1	2
Oughterside	...	11	11	3	8
Plumbland	...	6	6	2	4
Bothel	...	1	1	—	1
Wyndham House	...	4	1	—	—
Higham	...	11	4	1	3
Derwent School	...	99	66	14	52
Cockermouth Grammar	83	72	19	53	53
Totals	...	218	163	40	123
					123

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION UNDERTAKEN DURING 1959

Year of Birth	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Total
Primary Inoculation																
Booster ...																

STATE OF IMMUNISATION AT END OF 1959

Number of children under 15 years of age known to have been inoculated in the district.

Age on 31/12/59	under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	Total under 15
Year of Birth	1959	1955—58	1950—54	1945—49	
Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1955—1959	6	169	114	172	461
Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed prior to 1955			241	328	569

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS, 1959

	Total Cases	Males	Females	Cases per 1,000 pop.	Monthly incident of disease											
					Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	21	10	11	1.07	2	5	1	1	1	3			3	2	1	3
Whooping Cough	4	1	3	0.20												
Acute Poliomyelitis	319	187	132	16.17	2	10	26	51	171	42			5	1	1	3
Diphtheria	...	...	4	2	2	0.20	1	1								
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	5	2	3	0.25	3	2								
Dysentery	...	...												
Smallpox	...	...												
Acute Encephalitis	1	1														
Infective Enteric or Typhoid Fever	37	22	15	0.05									1			
Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...												
Erysipelas	...	...												
Meningococcal infection	9	7	2	0.46									2	1	2	1
Food poisoning	...	...												
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...												
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...												
Tuberculosis	...	...												
Totals ...	400	232	168	20.28	7	19	30	89	175	44	8	1	5	4	2	6

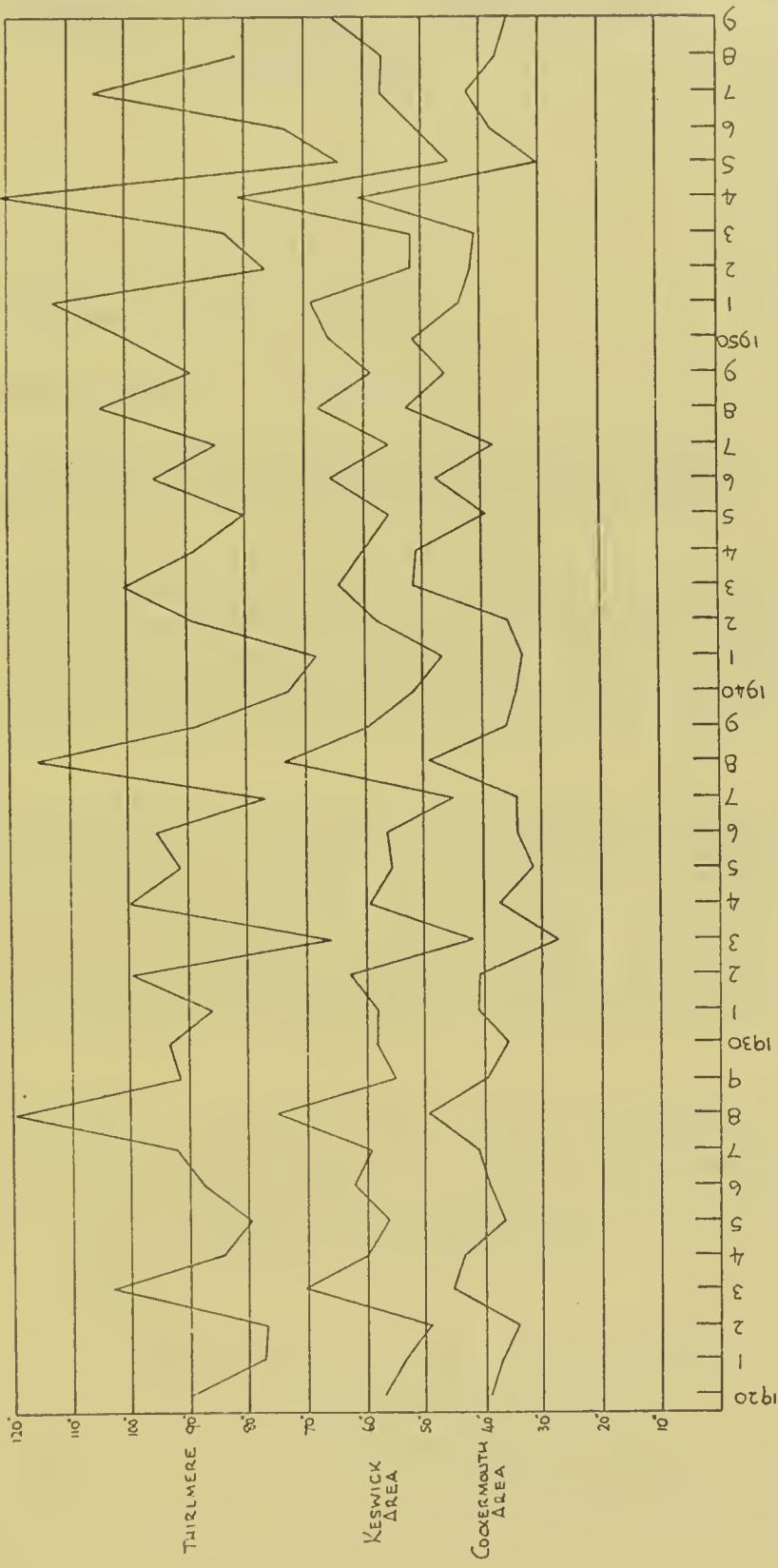
INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS, 1959

Age distribution	Distribution by Parishes									
	Wymethop Wimcalees Underkiddaw Sedmurtby St. Johns Seaton Plimblanaid Pajacastle Loweswater Lorton Grevesoutthen Giltcraix Embleton Dearne Crosscarhounby Clytton, Lt. Cameron Burtermere Briegham Borrowdale Blindbothele Broughthor Moor Broughthor Bridelkrk Bothele Ac. Blindcraike Beawaldeith Bassenthwaite Allerby Ac. Above Derwent	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Total Cases	21	1	6	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
Scarlet Fever ...	... 4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	... 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis { Non Paralytic...	... 319	9	70	80	154	6	6	2	2	26
Measles ...	... 4	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria ...	... 5	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Acute Pneumonia ...	... 5	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Dysentery ...	... 5	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Smallpox ...	... 5	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Acute Encephalitis { Infective ...	... 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infectious Post-infectious ...	... 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	... 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas ...	... 37	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal infection ...	... 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food poisoning ...	... 36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Puerperal pyrexia ...	... 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	... 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tuberculosis { Meninges & C.N.S. ...	... 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other forms ...	... 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals ...	... 400	10	72	88	171	1530	9	5	44	1
		6	2	329	-	-	6	2	277	4
		6	2	266	4	1	1	2	4	6
		6	2	277	4	1	1	2	4	6

Table showing Rainfall in inches, in 1959, compiled from observers in various parts of the district

Observation Station	Dale Head Hall, Thirlmere	Blackwood, Braithwaite	Gt. Broughton
Observer	W. K. Lewis, Esq. Engineer to Manchester Corporation Waterworks	C. Barnes, Esq.	J. J. Pattison, Esq. Surveyor to Cockermouth U.D.
Diameter of Rain Gauge Funnel	5 inches	8 inches	5 inches
Height of Gauge above ground	1 foot	1 foot	1 foot
Height of Gauge above sea level	620 feet	400 feet	250 feet
1959	ins.	ins.	ins.
January ...	6.54	3.79	2.10
February ...	2.48	2.18	1.85
March ...	8.29	4.42	2.50
April ...	7.68	5.20	2.59
May ...	2.20	1.26	1.76
June ...	5.38	5.16	3.97
July ...	6.74	5.17	2.76
August ...	1.34	1.18	.57
September ...	1.29	1.66	1.73
October ...	11.63	10.60	5.17
November ...	14.22	10.10	5.13
December ...	19.55	13.40	4.76
Totals ...	87.34	64.12	34.89
Average prev. 5 years 1954-58 (incl.)	88.74 (Av. 80 yrs. 83.10)	64.69	

COMPARISON OF ANNUAL RAINFALL FOR FORTY YEARS
Showing the heavier rainfall of the mountain areas compared with Cockermouth-



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1959

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on environmental health work during my sixth year of office.

The outstanding memory of 1959, although not strictly in the field of public health, is its glorious summer which must, through the prolonged ideal conditions for outdoor recreation and leisure, have had a beneficial effect on the health of the public.

An interesting point in the report on housing is the number of private houses completed. It is probably the largest number built during any single year of this century and will almost certainly be exceeded in 1960. Can this be a reversal of the drift to the towns which has so depleted rural areas in the past?

I am indebted to my own staff for their continued co-operation and support, to the heads and staff of other departments and to the individual elected members of the Council for the good relations which so help the work.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROWLAND E. DUNN,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING WORK 1959

1. NEW BUILDING

In 1959, 122 houses were built in this Rural District, 43 by North Eastern Housing Association, and 79 privately.

Houses built in each post-war year :

Year	Private	Municipal	Year	Private	Municipal
1946	17	30	1953	19	70
1947	24	108	1954	35	82
1948	16	154	1955	26	74
1949	11	88	1956	20	18
1950	5	110	1957	30	30
1951	20	54	1958	26	56
1952	20	64	1959	79	43

This year has been remarkable for the surge of private house building now taking place. A record number of private houses has been finished, and, as will be seen from the table on the next page, no fewer than 92 are at the moment being built, a figure which, it seems reasonable to suppose, has never been exceeded in this area. The 1961 Census of Population will, we hope, reflect this large influx of new people into the District.

In Council House building the usual difficulties have been encountered in obtaining suitable land for development culminating in the making of three Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Here is a summary of the schemes in progress :—

SEATON : On the site for 178 houses on the top side of Hunters Drive, 30 houses were completed during the year, and at the moment a further 41 houses are under construction.

CROSBY : A site for 30 houses was partly developed this year when 13 houses were completed. 17 further houses are to be built in 1960, and detailed house plans are now under submission to the Ministry.

GT. CLIFTON : (a) Lowther Street : 4 bungalows are to be built on a site where 25 houses have been demolished since the war. Tenders have been invited and construction should not be long delayed,

(b) Bowflatts area : Land totalling nearly 6 acres has been purchased in advance of immediate requirements, and is being surveyed and plans for roads and sewers prepared. 30 houses, occupying about half the site, are proposed for 1960.

BASSENTHWAITE : This site for 5 houses has been delayed by changes of plan, and, latterly, disagreement with the Lake District Planning Board as to type of roof covering. Application has been made to the Minister for a special grant to meet the additional cost of slated roofs.

DEARHAM : 24 houses at Pit Brow are to be built, and tenders for roads and sewers have been invited. An extension of this site (amounting to some $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres) is being sought, but the owner is unwilling to sell and a Compulsory Purchase Order made by this Council has been submitted to the Minister for confirmation. A Public Inquiry is to be held.

GILCRUX : Following the making of a Compulsory Purchase Order for a site at Gilcrux, the owner's representatives offered an alternative site which the Council has accepted. Survey and purchase arrangements are now in train.

BROUGHTON : The Compulsory Purchase Order made in 1958 was confirmed by the Minister after a Public Inquiry, and, although there is still disagreement over the compensation to be paid, the land may be taken over for building. The North Eastern Housing Association Architects have been surveying the site recently, and it is expected that about 60 houses can be accommodated.

COMPLETIONS IN 1959

The following table shows the number of houses completed in the various months of 1959:—

Village	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Crosby	—	4	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Seaton	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	4	6	—	—	—	30
Private	3	1	5	4	7	2	21	4	1	2	9	20	79

Villages where Houses were built during the year:

N.E.H.A. Crosby	...	13
Seaton	...	30
Privately Braithwaite	...	1
Crosby	...	16
Broughton Moor	1	
Seaton	...	41
Brigham	...	4
Blue Dial	...	1
Bassenthwaite	1	
Portinscale	...	6
Dearham	...	2
Deanscales	...	1
Bridekirk	...	1
Broughton	...	2
Dean	...	1
Lorton	...	1

Villages where House Building is in progress at the end of the year :

N.E.H.A. Seaton	...	41
Privately Braithwaite	...	1
Crosby	...	1
Seaton	...	44
Brigham	...	11
Portinscale	...	5
Dearham	...	4
Dean	...	1
Greysouthen	...	1
Bridgefoot	...	2
St. Helens	...	1
Papcastle	...	2
Dubwath	...	1
Applethwaite	...	1

HOUSES OWNED BY THE COUNCIL

Pre-war	1921	Belle Vue	...	...	8	
	1937	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)			4	
	1926	Broughton (Coldghyll Avenue)			12	
	1927	Great Clifton (Gatehead)			36	
	1936	Great Clifton (Gavels)			12	
	1925	Prospect (Sea View)	...		12	
	1922	Seaton (Derwent Avenue)			28	
	1922	Seaton (Lowca Lane)	...		12	
Total					124	124
Post-war	1957-8	Broughton Moor (H'therfi'lds)			66	
	1948	Seaton (Princess Av. Kings Av.)			34	
Total					100	100
Old Houses bought and improved		Furnace Row, Winscales			11	
		Solway Mount, Crosby	...		2	
Total					13	13
Total Houses owned by the Council			...	...	237	237

HOUSES BUILT AND OWNED BY THE N.E.H.A.

Pre-war	1938	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	...	6	
	1939	Broughton (Grange Avenue)	...	20	
	1936	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	...	36	
	1940	Seaton (Barncroft Avenue)	...	24	
War-time (Flat top)					
	1943	Broughton Moor (The Avenue)	...	32	
	1943	Dearham (Croft Crescent)	...	40	
	1944	Great Clifton (Bowflatts)	...	70	
	1942	Seaton (Barncroft and Kennedy Rd.)	50		
War-time (Agricultural)					
	1944	Crosby (East End)	...	2	
	1944	Pardshaw (The Lea)	...	2	
	1944	Plumblant (Morningside)	...	2	
			Total	284	284
Post-war	1950	Allerby (Green End)	...	2	
	1950	Applethwaite (Raven Lane)	...	4	
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Avenue)	...	6	
	1949	Bassenthwaite (Lilac Cottages)	...	2	
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Orchard)	...	6	
	1949	Blindcrake (The Oaks)	...	4	
	1948	Bothel (The Croft)	...	12	
	1954	Braithwaite (Longcroft)	...	14	
	1952	Bridekirk (New Houses)	...	2	
	1950-53	Brigham (The Hill)	...	32	
	1948	Brigham (Hill Crescent)	...	20	
	1949-53	Broughton (Ghyllbank)	...	96	
	1947	Broughton Moor (Moorfields)	...	32	
	1948	Camerton (Greenend)	...	2	
	1955	Camerton (Kirklands)	...	6	
	1948	Camerton (Meadow Croft)	...	4	
	1946	Crosby (Suncroft)	...	30	
	1959	Crosby (Parkside)	...	13	
	1950	Crosscanonby (The Garth)	...	2	
	1948	Deanscales (The Hill)	...	6	
	1953	Dearham (Row Brow)	...	6	
	1947-49	Dearham (Towncroft)	...	78	
	1950	Gilcrux (The Garth)	...	2	
	1954	Great Clifton (Clifton Lodge)	...	45	
	1955	Great Clifton (Greengarth)	...	68	
	1950	Great Clifton (Stoneycroft)	...	44	
	1951-58	Greysouthen (Went Meadows)	...	20	
	1954	Little Clifton (The Garth)	...	2	
	1947	Little Clifton (Valley View)	...	32	
	1953	Lorton (Broomcroft)	...	4	
	1956	Oughterside (Meadow Bank)	...	18	
	1949	Oughterside (School Terrace)	...	4	
	1949	Plumblant (The Muslins)	...	20	
	1952	Rosthwaite (Middlehow)	...	12	
	1958	Seaton (Brookside)	...	12	
	1947-59	Seaton (Hunters Drive area)	...	213	
	1952	Winscales (Meadowvale)	...	2	
			Total	877	877

Total Houses built and owned by the N.E.H.A.

1161 1161

Total Houses belonging to the N.E.H.A. and R.D. Council

1398

2. IMPROVEMENTS TO DWELLINGS— DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

The table below shows the number of Discretionary Grants promised and the number of schemes actually completed during each year since the Housing Act, 1949, was enacted.

Once again the number of approvals in 1959 was greater than in any previous year, and applications show little signs of falling off.

YEAR	APPROVED		COMPLETED	
	Schemes	Houses Involved	Schemes	Houses Involved
1950	2	2	—	—
1951	4	5	2	2
1952	6	11	8	8
1953	8	8	5	5
1954	17	20	8	14
1955	31	33	22	23
1956	29	32	33	38
1957	32	32	20	20
1958	41	42	43	45
1959	49	54	41	42
Totals	219	239	182	197

3. IMPROVEMENTS TO DWELLINGS— STANDARD GRANTS

While the older type of 'Discretionary Grant' is still available for more extensive schemes of improvement, the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, introduced a new type of grant known as a 'Standard Grant' which give a further incentive to house owners to provide modern amenities.

The grants are available towards the provision of five amenities, Bath, Wash-basin, Hot Water system, Water Closet, and Larder, with a prescribed maximum grant for each. The scheme must provide those of the five amenities which do not already exist in the house, and, subject to certain specified exceptions, a Council must, on being applied to, make the Standard Grant.

The Act came into operation in June, 1959, and the table shows the position at the end of the year.

Year	Schemes Approved	Amenities to be provided				Schemes Completed
		Bath	Wash-basin	Hot Water	W.C.	
1959	9	7	8	4	9	3

4. SLUM CLEARANCE

It was found necessary to represent as unfit 26 individual houses. Demolition Orders were served in respect of 20 of these, though none had actually been demolished by the end of the year. The remaining 6 houses were subject to Undertakings not to re-let but to convert to some purpose other than housing.

Demolition of 5 houses was carried out, three directly by contractors on behalf of the Council in default of the owners, and two by the owners themselves.

At the end of the first five years of the Slum Clearance Programme some 36 houses remain occupied where action has not been taken to determine their future. Two principal reasons for the failure to complete the programme are: (a) that the majority of the remaining houses are in small parishes where no Council houses have been built anywhere near; and (b) that it is the policy of the Health Department not to take action too far in advance of new house construction so that re-housing and slum clearance are, as nearly as possible, successive operations.

5. RENT ACT, 1957

As can be seen from the schedule below it appears that for all practical purposes the Act has already ceased to maintain the interest of landlords and tenants.

In this district at least, it may be said that the Act has strangled itself by its own contortions.

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1. No. of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	—
2. No. of decisions not to issue Certificates	...	...	—
3. No. of decisions to issue Certificates—			
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	—
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	—
4. No. of Undertakings given by Landlords	...	...	—
5. No. of Undertakings refused	...	...	—
6. No. of Certificates issued	...	...	—

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7. Applications by Landlords for Cancellation	...	...	...	1
8. Objections by Tenants to Cancellation	...	...	...	—
9. Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of Tenant's objections	...	...	...	—
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	3

Housing Appendix

STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	137
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	223
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932) (Brought up to date)	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	26
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	96

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	71
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 29 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	20
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

KEY TO PARISHES:

SEATON	1	WYTHOP	25
CAMERTON	2	LORTON	26
CLIFTON, GT.	3	BUTTERMERE	27
CLIFTON, LT.	4	BASSENTHWAITE	28
WINSCALES	5	UNDERSKIDDAW	29
CROSSCANONBY	6	ABOVE DERWENT	30
DEARHAM	7	ST JOHNS	31
BROUGHTON MOOR	B	BORROWDALE	32
BROUGHTON	9		
GREYSOUTHERN	10		
DEAN	11		
ALLERY &c	12		
BRIOKIRK	13		
PAPCASTLE	14		
BRIGHAM	15		
GILCRUX	16		
PLUMBLAND	17		
BOTHEL	18		
BLINDCRAKE	19		
SETMURTHY	20		
EMBLETON	21		
BLINDBOTHEL	22		
LOWESWATER	23		
BEWALDETH	24		

COCKERMOUTH R.D.

98%-100% OF HOUSES ON PUBLIC WATER MAINS.

90%-97% "

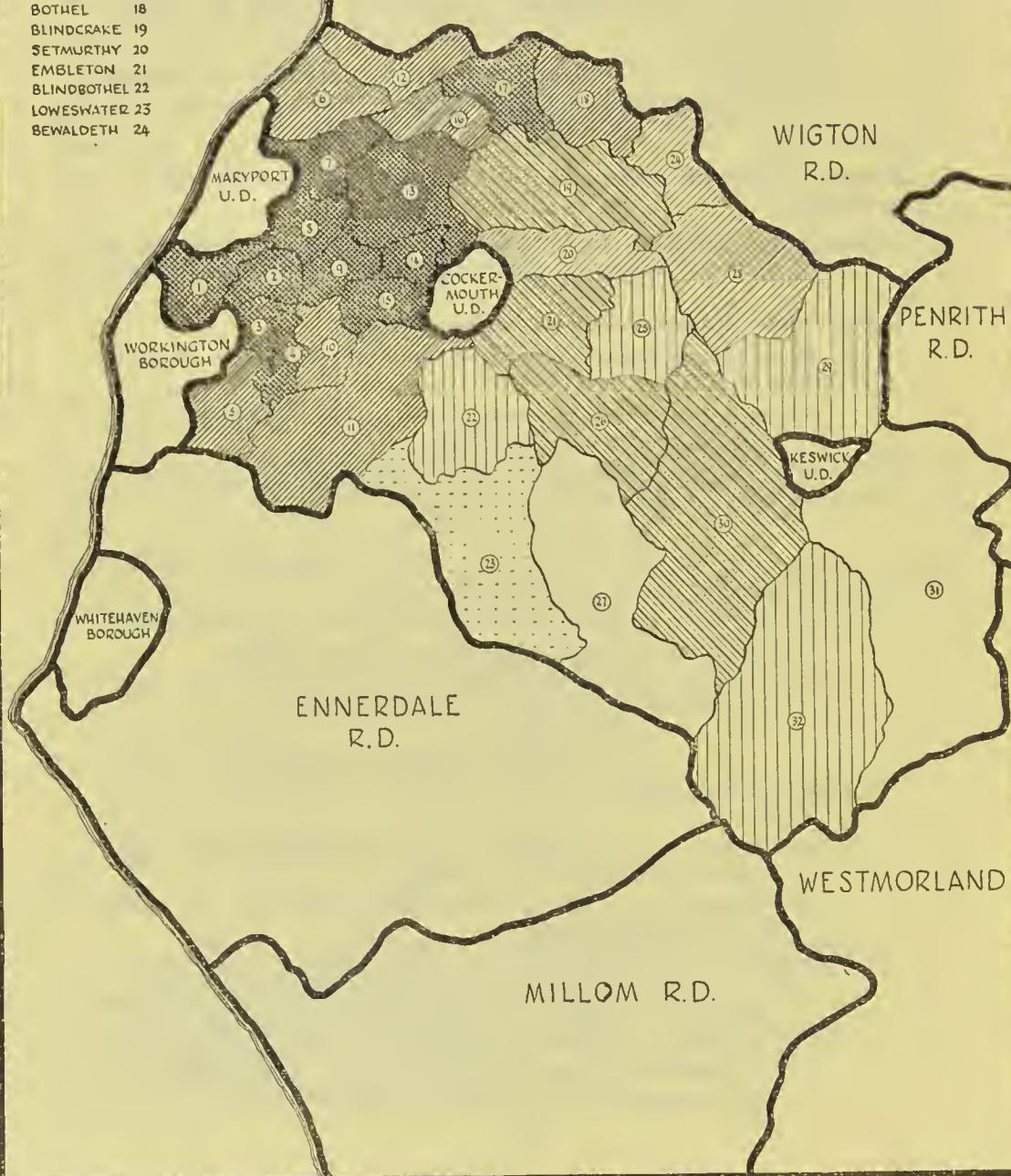
75%-89% "

60%-70% "

40%-50% "

10%-20% "

UNDER 10% "



WATER SUPPLY

The outstanding feature of the District's water supplies during the long summer drought was that they were maintained.

There were of course shortages in both public and private supplies, and, on brief occasions, complete failure of supply. Happily, these were the exceptions. Perhaps due in part to press and television publicity over the plight of many water undertakings throughout the country, local handbills urging conservation of water met with a gratifying response from the public, which undoubtedly saved the day. In predominantly farming areas, however, water consumption increased due no doubt to the failure of natural watering places for stock.

In spite of the continued uncertainty as to the date for the formation of the West Cumberland Water Board, the Council remained active with improvement or extension of supplies.

Extension of main water to the hamlet of Seatoller in Borrowdale was completed, so providing an alternative to the existing polluted private supply. Water was also extended to properties at Ellendale, Gilcrux and to housing estates at Park Avenue and Hunters Drive, Seaton.

A start was made on the new water supply to Grange in Borrowdale and the intake dam, filters and 16,000 gallon reservoir were completed. Proposals were also in hand for the extenion of this scheme to provide a supply to the Lodore and Borrowdale Hotels.

Renewal of the main at Dubwath, a diversion at Devil's Elbow, Camerton, and the laying of a 4 inch main from Broughton Pumping Station to Ghyllbank housing estate were completed.

A scheme for providing a public water supply to the village of Buttermere was prepared and submitted to the Ministry.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY

PARISH	AREA IN ACRES	TOTAL HOUSES	ESTIMATE OF POPULAT- ION	REFUSE Houses served by collection
Above Derwent	14756	436	1403	436
Allerby, &c.	2382	195	642	195
Bassenthwaite	6915	129	409	121
Bewaldeth	2631	13	44	13
Blindcrake	6901	100	359	98
Bothel	3390	98	291	94
Bridekirk	4799	138	727	136
Broughton	1360	477	1336	477
Broughton Moor	1736	308	953	304
Blindbothel	4499	54	194	36
Borrowdale	16663	146	511	141
Brigham	1759	250	730	248
Buttermere	11231	45	174	42
Camerton	1402	67	205	67
Clifton, Great	997	499	1455	499
Clifton, Little	1080	134	438	134
Crosscanonby	2398	313	875	310
Dearham	2149	549	1850	549
Dean	8527	225	732	216
Embleton	3951	100	339	88
Gilcrux	2017	103	340	95
Greysouthen	1646	156	492	147
Lorton	5501	102	258	90
Loweswater	9411	66	204	57
Papcastle	1108	97	260	97
Plumbland	2568	157	529	146
Seaton	2040	990	2700	990
St. Johns	19481	165	481	143
Setmurthy	3298	43	138	22
Underskiddaw	8711	106	345	106
Winscales	2652	65	235	55
Wythop	3353	22	71	16
TOTALS	161312	6348	19720	6168

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY		SEWERING		
Houses supplied from public mains	Estimate of population supplied by public mains	Houses connected to public sewer	Houses with private septic tanks	Houses without modern sanitation
371	1204	261	167	8
186	612	171	13	11
80	253	59	51	19
9	30	—	7	6
87	314	69	17	14
93	275	86	7	5
136	727	99	29	10
477	1336	425	50	2
308	953	268	29	11
25	94	—	37	17
73	261	75	69	2
249	728	197	51	2
—	—	—	39	6
67	205	50	13	4
494	1443	490	4	5
134	438	133	—	1
305	851	285	11	17
545	1835	509	25	15
217	714	145	38	42
77	300	47	40	13
103	330	78	23	2
150	470	111	36	9
73	178	74	17	11
10	35	10	41	15
96	256	88	9	—
154	515	136	13	8
988	2694	955	30	5
3	11	49	87	29
29	110	12	20	11
74	241	65	33	8
61	225	29	19	17
9	34	2	17	3
5608	17672	4978	1042	328

WATER SAMPLES

Forty-two individual samples of water have been taken and submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory Service, with results as follows:

Public Supplies :—

Hause Ghyll Supply	...	3 Satisfactory
Routenbeck	...	2 Satisfactory
Sunderland	...	1 Unsatisfactory
Bassenthwaite	...	1 Unsatisfactory
Portinscale (Stoneycroft)	...	3 Unsatisfactory
Braithwaite	...	3 Unsatisfactory
Combe Ghyll	...	4 Unsatisfactory
Combe Ghyll	...	1 Satisfactory
Embleton	...	4 Unsatisfactory
Grange-in-Borrowdale	...	2 Satisfactory
Grange-in-Borrowdale	...	1 Unsatisfactory
Holmebeck	...	1 Satisfactory
Lorton	...	1 Satisfactory

Proposed Public Supplies :—

Extension to Grange	...	2 Unsatisfactory
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Taken by Workington Corporation :—

Crummock Supply	...	8 Satisfactory
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Private Supplies :—

Of 13 samples taken, four were satisfactory, and nine bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

SEWERS AND DRAINS

Completion of the works of sewerage and sewage disposal at Branthwaite has filled a long felt need. It seems to have become the habit, however, that once a modern system has been installed, all urgency is forgotten. There is no mad rush to have individual properties connected, and indeed, persuasion is needed in most cases and pressure in some, before a complete changeover can be accomplished.

Work has commenced on the laying of a 6 inch foul water sewer and a 15—18 inch surface water sewer, together with disposal works to meet the drainage needs of the two new schools at Distington.

The sewer extension for part of Main Road and the private housing site at Park Avenue, Seaton, has been completed.

Notice was received indicating that an Engineering Enquiry is to be held in connection with Thorntwaite Sewerage proposals in March, 1960.

REFUSE COLLECTION

With three diesel driven vehicles, refuse collection has been maintained at some 97 per cent. of all properties in the district. The total cost of this service was £6,866 17s. 0d., representing about 22/3 per house per year, or 5d. per week.

Towards the end of the year the Council's Surveyor received information that a parcel of land, including two large quarries, was available for sale. In the hands of the Council such an area could be utilised for refuse tipping for the whole of the western and central parts of the district and would eliminate a multiplicity of small tips. It is now known that the Council has agreed to purchase the land.

FOOD

1. MEAT

Upon retirement from business as a butcher, one owner of a licensed slaughterhouse gave up his license. Of the eight remaining licensed slaughterhouses, one owned by a pork butcher has not been used for two years, one is used for casual slaughter of sheep and pigs and six continue in regular use.

Inspection of meat at these premises continues in a regular groove on four days per week. There was a significant decrease in the number of beef carcases slaughtered, but a more than corresponding increase in the carcases of mutton produced—perhaps another result of the long hot summer.

Lesions of tuberculosis were located to a very minor degree in some cattle and to a larger extent in pigs. The heaviest losses to butchers continued to be shown in the depredations of the liver fluke, which was responsible for the bulk of the livers condemned.

2. MILK

Apart from inspections of dairy premises from which milk supplied to schools was derived, the Public Health Officers carried out no duties in relation to milk and took no samples.

An enquiry relating to the installation of a High Temperature Short Time Pasteurisation Plant was made by a licensed dealer-in the district, but although advice was given, no installation has as yet been made.

39 licences authorising the use of the Special Designations "Tuberculin Tested" and "Pasteurised" were re-issued to milk dealers who were not also producers.

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING FOR THE YEAR 1959

	Bullocks	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Total number killed	207	518	3	1,737	647
a. All diseases except tuberculosis					
(1) Whole carcases condemned	—	—	3	7	1
(2) Part carcase or organs condemned	16	76	—	37	1
(3) Percentage affected with diseases other than T.B.	7.73%	14.69%	100%	2.53%	0.31%
b. Tuberculosis only					
(1) Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Part carcase or organs condemned	—	3	—	—	25
(3) Percentage affected with T.B.	—	0.58%	—	—	3.86%

A total of 3,190 carcases inspected during the year.

The causes of condemnation were as follows :—

BULLOCKS : 10 Livers—Cirrhosis

3 Livers—Abcesses

2 Livers—Fascioliasis

1 Skirt—Œdematosus

COWS AND

HEIFERS : 59 Livers—Cirrhosis

3 Livers—Abcesses

4 Livers—Cavernous Angioma

1 Liver—Necrosis

2 Sets Lungs—Abcesses

1 Set Lungs—Tuberculosis

1 Mesentery—Tuberculosis

1 Head and Tongue—Tuberculosis

7 Unborn Calves and Calf Beds

SHEEP : 11 Livers—Fascioliasis

21 Livers—Cirrhosis

1 Kidney—Neoplasms

2 Sets Lungs—Strongylus Rufescens

1 Head—Coenurus Cerebral

1 Pluck—Nematodes and Fascioliasis

1 Whole Carcase—Septicaemia

1 Whole Carcase—Pleurisy, ill-set and ill-bled

1 Whole Carcase—Indurated Udder, ill-set and ill-bled

1 Whole Carcase—Chronic Fascioliasis, ill-bled

1 Whole Carcase—Jaundice

2 Whole Carcases—Œdematosus, ill-set and ill-bled

PIGS : 21 Heads and Tongues—Tuberculosis

1 Set Lungs—Tuberculosis

1 Liver—Hydatid Cyst

4 Mesenteries—Tuberculosis

1 Whole Carcase—Pyaemia

CALVES . 3 Whole Carcases—Immaturity and Œdematosus

3. ICE CREAM

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, there are 36 premises registered for the storage and sale of Ice Cream. Without exception the Ice Cream is manufactured outside the district, is purchased pre-packed and wrapped, and is stored in refrigerated cabinets.

4. OTHER FOODS

The following foods were condemned as unfit:

- 1 tinned ham (8lbs. 6oz.)
- 1 tinned ham (10lbs. 4oz.)
- 1 tinned ham (9lbs. 4oz.)
- 56lbs. of Jersey Potatoes
- 1 tin of fruit cocktail
- 53lbs. of lobsters

5. BAKEHOUSES

Three registered bakehouses continue in use. All are Clean, well maintained and comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

6. SHOPS & CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

A further 40 inspections of shops and catering establishments have been carried out, principally by the Additional Inspector, and he had little fault to find with the standards of hygiene and equipment.

What does appear inevitable, however, is the cramped storage accommodation at shops, excluding the actual shop. This often acts against the best interests of the Food Hygiene Regulations insofar as consignments of goods delivered by the wholesaler are scrambled away into back premises already bulging to capacity with goods, returnable and non-returnable cartons and the like. It is difficult for the inspector to examine such accommodation, but the shopkeeper's difficulties must be much greater.

It is hoped that even though these conditions may not be a contravention of the Regulations, repeated criticism may produce a beneficial effect.

CONTROL OF PESTS

As from the 1st April, 1959, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ceased to contribute towards the cost of Rodent Control. The rats and mice were not, of course, aware of this and their continued activities necessitated 99 visits being made to properties or land, either to carry out treatment or to give advice on method of treatment. In addition, the Council's works foreman has carried out disinfestations at 8 sewage disposal works.

Of the visits made, 32 were to private dwelling houses and except at those where pigs, poultry, etc. were being kept supplies of Warfarin were issued and householders given detailed instructions as to its use. Where necessary, initial baiting was carried out by the inspector concerned and the householder had simply to continue replenishing the baits until the rats ceased to deplete them.

It is interesting to note that no complaint was received about rat infestation actually at a farm, although Ministry contracts for clearance of infestations on agricultural premises were being terminated during the year. This is not an indication that the rats have evacuated the farms, but it is probably due to extensive use of Warfarin to control them.

Infestations of cockroaches, ants, wasps and even bees have been dealt with by the Health Department, even though perhaps some of these were not legitimately within the definition of pests.

FACTORIES

A total of 39 factories are entered in the Factories Register, 38 of these being equipped with power-driven machinery.

The following is a summary of the various trades or processes carried out :

	Powered	Non-Powered
Joinery & Sawmilling	19	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	9	—
Blacksmithing	1	—
Baking	3	—
Heavy Engineering	1	—
Railway Waggon Repairs	—	1
Laundry	1	—
Welding	1	—
Slaughtering	3	—

Building sites apart, 11 inspections have been recorded as carried out specifically under the Factories Act, and of these 5 were inspections of bakehouses.

The following table shows the position under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, in this district at the end of 1959:

	No. on register	Inspec- tions	Written notices	Defects found	Defects remedied
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	... ... ...	1	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	... ... ...	38	16	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	... ...	6	5	—	—
TOTALS	45	21	—	—	—

(Note : Section 1 refers to cleanliness, 2 to overcrowding, 3 to temperature, 4 to ventilation, 6 to drainage of floors, 7 to sanitary conveniences).

CAMPING

Eleven licensed caravan sites were in existence at the 31st December and numbers of enquiries and applications for new sites continue to be received.

It is well that planning requirements have so far been able to limit the development of aesthetically undesirable sites. With however much benevolence one views the holiday caravan, the eventual possibility of site on each farm is bound to be viewed with some misgiving.

It is unfortunate that the licensed sites originally developed for the benefit of the touring caravan rapidly become filled by static caravans retained there for casual use and letting during the holiday season. Parking space for the genuine touring caravan is thus gradually whittled away and the necessity for development of further sites again becomes pressing.

The fine summer produced such a crop of caravans in every conceivable situation that it would have needed a small army of officials to keep even an ineffectual check on the situation. The result was that apart from inspections of licensed sites, no check was seriously attempted.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

No call from this district has been made upon Part III accommodation provided by the County Council under the above Act, although one case was investigated with that possibility in mind. This case proved to be one where the person was not "incapable of giving herself proper care and attention" but was simply unwilling to do so.

SUMMARY OF VISITS OF INSPECTION DURING 1959

Ash-place, ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	—
Burials	...	...	...	...	...	—
Camping—Sites	...	...	...	...	...	11
Individual	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools, sewage tanks	...	...	...	...	...	17
Closets : Water	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pail	...	...	...	...	...	—
Privy-middens	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dairies, milkshops, milkstores	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	10
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	26
Tested	...	...	...	...	...	19
Dykes and watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	3
Factories : Power	...	...	...	...	...	21
Non-Power	...	...	...	...	...	—
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	12
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	53
Food & Drugs Act : Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	5
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	—
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	15
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	587
Food inspections	...	...	...	...	...	593
Mobile Food Vans	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses inspected : Defects P.H.A. and H.A.	...	...	...	...	...	41
For overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	—
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	195
Housing allocations	...	...	...	...	...	382
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	18
Infectious diseases, re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	11
Licenced Premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
Meetings and Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	57
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	80
National Assistance Act. Persons in need of care and attention	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisance inspections	...	...	...	...	...	35
Nuisance re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	20
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	99
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	—
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	35
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	—
Samples : Milk	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water	...	...	...	...	...	41
Other	...	...	...	...	...	8
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sewage disposal	...	...	...	...	...	10
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	—
Smoke, dust, fumes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	7

